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years after the event, of the treatment he endured at the hands of Lord North (pp. 31-35); and his description of his scientific career and the malignant hostility of the *philosophes*. This defect, of not controlling Marat's own evidence by the testimony of others, is one that recurs frequently throughout the book.

Mr. Bax's treatment of Marat's policy of violence and intimidation is not very clear, and is apparently inconsistent in its various stages. On p. 140 he quotes Marat as saying that these tremendous demands for ten thousand, a hundred thousand, heads were merely a rhetorical device, an emphatic way of speaking—"I used them with a view to produce a strong impression on men's minds and to destroy all fatal security"; whereas, on p. 178, he again quotes Marat as indignantly denying to Robespierre that these "sanguinary demands" were merely spoken "in the air." On pp. 137 and 225, Mr. Bax seems to suggest that Marat's ill health may be held responsible to some extent for the truculency of his language, a reasonable explanation that should have been more emphasized. But at other times he seems to defend this policy as justifiable, taking occasion to animadvert severely upon Thiers, certainly an irrelevant figure in a life of Marat (pp. 139-142; 209-215; 250).

Mr. Bax quotes Lombroso as saying that the skull of Charlotte Corday exhibits "all the characteristics of the prostitute criminal type." He does not quote another remark of Lombroso to the effect that Marat was of "*le type criminel complet*." The one remark would seem to be about as important as the other.

CHARLES D. HAZEN.

Mirabeau. Von Professor Dr. B. ERDMANNSDÖRFFER. Mit 4 Kunstbeilagen, 1 Faksimile und 93 Abbildungen. [Monographien zur Weltgeschichte, nummer XIII.] (Leipzig: Velhagen und Klasing. 1900. Pp. 128.)

THIS work was Erdmannsdörffer's last contribution to historical literature. It is one of a series of monographs written for the general reader and might serve as a model for that kind of a book. The general reader objects to footnotes; he cares only for the results, but they must be reliable and presented in an attractive form. A satisfactory book of that kind cannot be produced by a novice; it can be written only by a man of experience and training, with a special knowledge of the subject treated. That many of the ablest of modern historians have not disdained to write for a popular audience, is one of the hopeful things about modern historical literature.

Erdmannsdörffer's book impresses me as being, in some respects, the best short life of Mirabeau that has yet been written. It is naturally less brilliant, from a literary point of view, than the "*Vie de Mirabeau*" by Mézières, but it appears to me more scholarly; it is a better presentation of Mirabeau and the French Revolution than Willert has given us.

Some years ago Professor Erdmannsdörffer edited the correspondence between Karl Friedrich von Baden and the Marquis de Mirabeau; during his last years at Heidelberg, one of his favorite lecture courses was upon the French Revolution. This knowledge of the subject, in detail and in general, combined with his experience as an investigator, a writer, and a successful university lecturer marked him as the man who was likely to write a scholarly and attractive life of Mirabeau. He did his work so well that it will not be necessary to do it over again for the German public. Erdmannsdörffer has done for the general reader what Stern had already done for the historical student, and the popular sketch is as sound, as true to the evidence, as the scientific treatise.

The proportions of the work are, with some exceptions, excellent, and details have been subordinated in a masterly manner. Never losing sight of the fact that his subject is to be dealt with as an historical character, he passed rapidly over certain episodes in Mirabeau's life that are dwelt upon at length by Mézières. The affair with Mme. de Monnier at Pontarlier and the divorce trial at Aix are good examples of this method of treatment. Such careful preservation of proportions and of the historical perspective lends to the narrative a dignity that is seldom met with in works of this class.

The attitude of Erdmannsdörffer toward Mirabeau is admirable. It resembles that of a kindhearted physician toward his patient. He is sympathetic, but he does not allow his sympathy to interfere with the scientific study of the subject. It is this characteristic, among others, that inclines me to place his book above all the other popular lives of Mirabeau with which I am acquainted. No more appreciative paragraphs have ever been composed on this strange mortal than those written by Erdmannsdörffer upon the *Lettres de Vincennes*, upon the constant conflict between the statesman and the demagogue in the last three years of Mirabeau's life, and upon the disreputable publication of the notorious *Histoire secrète de la cour de Berlin*.

The book will prove interesting even to those that are acquainted with Loménie and Stern. The chapters upon the Marquis de Mirabeau as a publicist, upon the coöperation of Mirabeau and Mauvillon in the production of the *Monarchie prussienne*, upon the Notes to the Court, and upon a number of other important topics, were inspired by a careful study of the sources and are suggestive reading.

I have noted very few incorrect statements of fact in the book. When Erdmannsdörffer suggested that during the procession of May 4, spectators sought for Bailly in the ranks of the Third Estate, he forgot that the famous academician was not elected until May 12. While, as I have said, the proportions of the work as a whole are excellent, the treatment is not flawless. Not enough space is given to the important period from 1772 to 1776, from Mirabeau's marriage to his transfer to the fortress of Joux; the financial relations between Mirabeau and his father, on account of the important part they play in the lives of the two men, should have received fuller treatment.

The illustrations form a very valuable and instructive addition to the text. They are excellent reproductions of contemporary woodcuts, engravings and paintings. Seven portraits of Mirabeau, a facsimile of one of his letters, the château d' If, the citadel of the Île de Ré, the donjon de Vincennes, several views of the hall of the Estates at Versailles and of historical buildings of old Paris, together with portraits of most of the famous contemporaries of Mirabeau, make up this attractive list. The paper, printing, and binding of the book represent the best results of German handiwork.

FRED MORROW FLING.

Le Conventionnel Philippeaux. Par PAUL MAUTOUCHET. (Paris : Société nouvelle de librairie et d'édition. 1900. Pp. xlii, 408.)

THIS work was presented as a thesis for the doctor's degree at the Sorbonne and was "brilliantly" defended March sixth of this year. Referring to the book in the *Révolution française* (April 14, 1901), M. Aulard states that M. Mautouchet did his first work upon the subject in one of the practice courses at the University and later recast it and developed it more fully as a thesis.

As M. Aulard remarked, "It is a good book." It could not be a great book, chiefly from lack of material. All that is known of Philippeaux previous to 1789 barely fills a page; he did not become a national character until the autumn of 1792, and he was guillotined in the spring of 1794. An honest, laborious, self-sacrificing, but very ardent patriot, his historical existence was a tragedy in a single act. This tragedy has already been brilliantly described in outline by Michelet; M. Mautouchet presents it in all its details. Had Philippeaux not been sent upon his famous mission to Vendée, he might have been as little known as many of the members of the Convention.

M. Mautouchet properly devotes nearly half of his volume to these last few months of the life of Philippeaux. He describes the success of the mission in uniting the people and in raising volunteers; the obstacles thrown in Philippeaux's way by the demagogue generals at Tours and the criminal abuses and mismanagement that he noted in their army; the saving of Angers, the unification of Nantes and the failure of the plan of campaign, advocated by Philippeaux, because the army of Tours did not support him; the denunciation of the generals and the criticism of the Committee of Public Safety, leading finally to the arrest, trial and execution of Philippeaux. His frankness cost him his life. In his last moments, knowing what the outcome would be, he declared that no torture could force him to betray the sacred interests that the people had intrusted to him. The memory of such a man deserves to be vindicated, and M. Mautouchet has vindicated it, although he was not able to prove to the satisfaction of M. Aulard that the famous order to retreat, that Philippeaux charged Rossignol with writing, was even written.

In form, the book is beyond criticism; the bibliography, with its